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Jan Deharal

Access DB# 25703

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

RECEIVED

SEP 25 1996

Requester's Full Name: Alvin Berman Examiner #: 764152 Date: 9/25/96
 Art Unit: 1619 Phone Number 30 8-4638 Serial Number: 0911050521
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 2A1-3819 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

 Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: See attached

Inventors (please provide full names): See attached

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 3/4/1996

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

- 1.) Tablet (p) (coated w coating)
 - 2.) mizolastine
 - 3.) fatty matrix of (hydrogenated castor oil) or (hydrogenated lecithin) or [lauric or palmitic or stearic or oleic or linoleic or linolenic or arachidonic or myristic or palmitoleic] acid or [triglyceride (5a) (ester or esterified or esterification) (5a) (capric or caproic or caprylic or fatty) (3a) acid]
 3. organic (maleic or tartaric or malic or fumaric or lactic or citric or adipic or succinic)
- See claims 1, 3 & 4 attached.

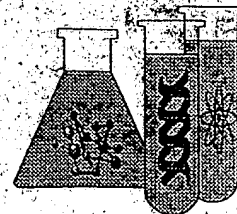
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	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>6</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN <u>✓</u>
Searcher Phone #: <u>4498</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>9/28</u>	Bibliographic <u>✓</u>	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>9/28</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: <u>10</u>	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>35</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

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Biotechnology/Chemical Division

Scientific and Technical Information Center



Search Results Feedback Form

The results for your recent search request are attached. If you have any questions or comments about the scope or the results of the search, please contact the searcher whose name is stamped below.

Point of Contact:
Jan Delaval
Librarian-Physical Sciences
CM1 1E01 Tel: 308-4498

John Dantzman 308-4488	Jan Delaval 308-4498	Mary Hale 308-4258	Susan Hanley 305-4053
Edward Hart 305-9203	Barb O'Bryen 308-4291	Toby Port 308-3534	David Schreiber 308-4292
Beverly Shears 308-4994	Paula Sheppard 308-4499	Mona Smith 308-3278	Alex Wacławiw 308-4491

Compliment or Complaint, contact:

Stephanie Publicker
Chief, Information Branch - STIC
Phone 308-4740

Arti Shah
Division Chief - Biotech/Chem Division - STIC
Phone 308-4259

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 SEP 2000 HIGHEST RN 291505-74-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 SEP 2000 HIGHEST RN 291505-74-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 11, 2000

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Structure search limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMIT
for details.

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L60 ANSWER 1 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 108612-45-9 REGISTRY

CN 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2-[[1-[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-piperidiny]methylamino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

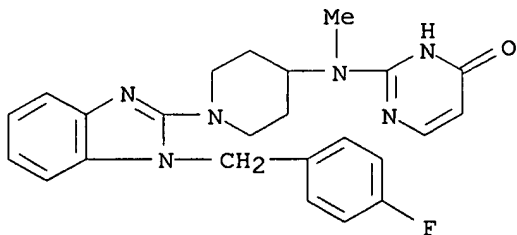
CN Mizolastine

CN MKC 431

MF C24 H25 F N6 O

SR CA

LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CIN, DDFU, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE,
TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



86 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
86 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:168392
REFERENCE 2: 132:284236
REFERENCE 3: 132:260387
REFERENCE 4: 132:202829
REFERENCE 5: 132:58989
REFERENCE 6: 131:351331
REFERENCE 7: 131:346521
REFERENCE 8: 131:331871
REFERENCE 9: 131:193925

Point of Contact:
Jan Delaval
Librarian-Physical Sciences
CM1 1E01 Tel: 308-4498

REFERENCE 10: 131:164986

L60 ANSWER 2 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 56090-54-1 REGISTRY

CN Triglycerol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Glycerol trimer

CN Triglycerin

DR 54682-61-0, 43198-81-8

MF C9 H20 O7

CI IDS, COM, MAN

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
CHEMLIST, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PROMT, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
Other Sources: EINECS**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

254 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

95 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

254 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:165726

REFERENCE 2: 133:151428

REFERENCE 3: 133:137718

REFERENCE 4: 133:124917

REFERENCE 5: 133:93037

REFERENCE 6: 133:44312

REFERENCE 7: 133:8228

REFERENCE 8: 132:307609

REFERENCE 9: 132:278465

REFERENCE 10: 132:278313

L60 ANSWER 3 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 6915-15-7 REGISTRY

CN Butanedioic acid, hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Malic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (.+-.)-Malic acid

CN .alpha.-Hydroxysuccinic acid

CN 2-Hydroxybutanedioic acid

CN 2-Hydroxyethane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid

CN 2-Hydroxysuccinic acid

CN Deoxytetraric acid

CN dl-Malic acid

CN DL-Malic acid

CN FDA 2018

CN Hydroxybutanedioic acid

CN Hydroxysuccinic acid

CN Musashi-no-Ringosan

CN Pomalut Acid

CN R,S(.+-.)-Malic acid

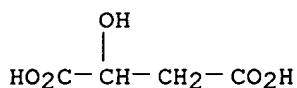
FS 3D CONCORD

DR 617-48-1, 41308-42-3

MF C4 H6 O5

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
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12040 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 559 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 12063 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 133:198663
 REFERENCE 2: 133:198661
 REFERENCE 3: 133:198426
 REFERENCE 4: 133:198288
 REFERENCE 5: 133:194754
 REFERENCE 6: 133:192369
 REFERENCE 7: 133:192271
 REFERENCE 8: 133:192169
 REFERENCE 9: 133:190868
 REFERENCE 10: 133:190310

L60 ANSWER 4 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 124-04-9 REGISTRY

CN Hexanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Adipic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1,4-Butanedicarboxylic acid

CN 1,6-Hexanedioic acid

CN Acifloctin

CN Acinetten

CN Adilactetten

CN Asapic

CN Inipol DS

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C6 H10 O4

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

HO₂C- (CH₂)₄-CO₂H

8380 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
 2216 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 8397 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:198288
 REFERENCE 2: 133:197645
 REFERENCE 3: 133:195579
 REFERENCE 4: 133:194965
 REFERENCE 5: 133:194695
 REFERENCE 6: 133:194403
 REFERENCE 7: 133:193951
 REFERENCE 8: 133:193639
 REFERENCE 9: 133:192271
 REFERENCE 10: 133:192124

L60 ANSWER 5 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 110-17-8 REGISTRY

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2-Butenedioic acid (E)-

CN Fumaric acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-(E)-Butenedioic acid

CN 2-Butenedioic acid, (E)-

CN Allomaleic acid

CN Boletic acid

CN FC 33

CN Lichenic acid

CN trans-1,2-Ethylenedicarboxylic acid

CN trans-2-Butenedioic acid

CN trans-Butenedioic acid

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF C4 H4 O4

CI COM

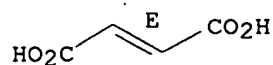
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2,
 BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD,
 CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*,
 HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
 NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT,
 TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter.CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



7360 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1189 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
7372 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:198661
REFERENCE 2: 133:198288
REFERENCE 3: 133:195485
REFERENCE 4: 133:194189
REFERENCE 5: 133:192496
REFERENCE 6: 133:192124
REFERENCE 7: 133:192026
REFERENCE 8: 133:190412
REFERENCE 9: 133:190134
REFERENCE 10: 133:189765

L60 ANSWER 6 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 110-15-6 REGISTRY

CN Butanedioic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Succinic acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1,2-Ethanedicarboxylic acid

CN 1,4-Butanedioic acid

CN Amber acid

CN Asuccin

CN Dihydrofumaric acid

CN Katasuccin

CN Wormwood acid

FS 3D CONCORD

MF C4 H6 O4

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2,
BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN,
CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*,
HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE,
TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

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HO₂C-CH₂-CH₂-CO₂H

15837 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1760 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
15870 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:202207
REFERENCE 2: 133:202078
REFERENCE 3: 133:198463

REFERENCE 4: 133:198288
REFERENCE 5: 133:195814
REFERENCE 6: 133:195582
REFERENCE 7: 133:195210
REFERENCE 8: 133:195023
REFERENCE 9: 133:192271
REFERENCE 10: 133:192124

L60 ANSWER 7 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 87-69-4 REGISTRY

CN Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy- (2R,3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Butanedioic acid, 2,3-dihydroxy- [R-(R*,R*)]-

CN Tartaric acid, L-(+)- (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (+)-(R,R)-Tartaric acid

CN (+)-L-Tartaric acid

CN (+)-Tartaric acid

CN (2R,3R)-(+)-Tartaric acid

CN (2R,3R)-Tartaric acid

CN (R,R)-(+)-Tartaric acid

CN (R,R)-Tartaric acid

CN 1,2-Dihydroxyethane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid

CN 2,3-Dihydroxybutanedioic acid

CN d-.alpha.,.beta.-Dihydroxysuccinic acid

CN d-Tartaric acid

CN Dextrotartaric acid

CN L-(+)-Tartaric acid

CN L-Tartaric acid

CN Natural tartaric acid

CN PN: WO9948371 PAGE: 27 claimed sequence

CN Tartaric acid

CN Threarcic acid

AR 526-83-0

FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 8014-54-8, 8059-77-6, 1336-18-1

MF C4 H6 O6

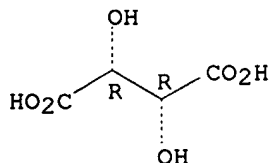
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LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2,
BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS,
CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB,
IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*,
PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



1135 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 11208 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:202389
 REFERENCE 2: 133:199329
 REFERENCE 3: 133:198651
 REFERENCE 4: 133:198577
 REFERENCE 5: 133:196738
 REFERENCE 6: 133:192448
 REFERENCE 7: 133:192372
 REFERENCE 8: 133:192271
 REFERENCE 9: 133:192169
 REFERENCE 10: 133:189301

L60 ANSWER 8 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 77-92-9 REGISTRY

CN 1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Citric acid (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic acid

CN Aciletten

CN Chemfill

CN Citretten

CN Citro

CN Hydrocerol A

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 12262-73-6, 43136-35-2, 245654-34-6

MF C6 H8 O7

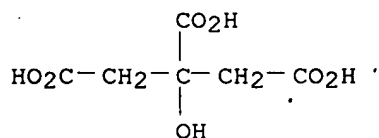
CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

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32816 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

2125 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

32883 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:201269
REFERENCE 2: 133:199930
REFERENCE 3: 133:199329
REFERENCE 4: 133:198687
REFERENCE 5: 133:198673
REFERENCE 6: 133:198671
REFERENCE 7: 133:198663
REFERENCE 8: 133:198661
REFERENCE 9: 133:198651
REFERENCE 10: 133:198649

L60 ANSWER 9 OF 9 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

RN 50-21-5 REGISTRY

CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Lactic acid (7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (.+-.)-Lactic acid

CN .alpha.-Hydroxypropanoic acid

CN .alpha.-Hydroxypropionic acid

CN 2-Hydroxypropanoic acid

CN 2-Hydroxypropionic acid

CN Biolac

CN Chem-Cast

CN dl-Lactic acid

CN DL-Lactic acid

CN Milk acid

CN Tonsilloosan

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 152-36-3, 598-82-3

MF C3 H6 O3

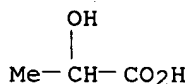
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LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

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32435 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1081 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

32473 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 133:202078

REFERENCE 2: 133:201557
REFERENCE 3: 133:199329
REFERENCE 4: 133:198772
REFERENCE 5: 133:198663
REFERENCE 6: 133:198655
REFERENCE 7: 133:198410
REFERENCE 8: 133:197778
REFERENCE 9: 133:194907
REFERENCE 10: 133:194600

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 28 Sep 2000 VOL 133 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Sep 2000 (20000927/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

Now you can extend your author, patent assignee, patent information, and title searches back to 1907. The records from 1907-1966 now have this searchable data in CAOLD. You now have electronic access to all of CA: 1907 to 1966 in CAOLD and 1967 to the present in HCAPLUS on STN.

=> d all 159

L59 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:617976 HCAPLUS
DN 127:268032
TI Slow-release pharmaceutical formulations containing mizolastine
IN Chariot, Maryvonne; Lewis, Gareth; Montel, Jean
PA Synthelabo S. A., Fr.; Chariot, Maryvonne; Lewis, Gareth; Montel, Jean
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-495
ICS A61K009-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9732584 A1 19970912 WO 1997-FR355 19970228 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
FR 2745500 A1 19970905 FR 1996-2662 19960304 <--
FR 2745500 B1 19980403
CA 2247405 AA 19970912 CA 1997-2247405 19970228 <--
AU 9719300 A1 19970922 AU 1997-19300 19970228 <--
CN 1212624 A 19990331 CN 1997-192804 19970228 <--
EP 906101 A1 19990407 EP 1997-907145 19970228 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE,
SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
BR 9707827 A 19990727 BR 1997-7827 19970228 <--
JP 2000512617 T2 20000926 JP 1997-531506 19970228 <--
NO 9804035 A 19981022 NO 1998-4035 19980902 <--
PRAI FR 1996-2662 19960304 <--
WO 1997-FR355 19970228
AB A slow-release pharmaceutical formulation contg. **mizolastine**
comprises a core consisting of a slow-release **tablet** contg.
mizolastine combined with a **fatty** matrix, and an org.
acid, said **tablet** being coated. Slow-release **tablets**
contained **mizolastine** 4.8, hydrogenated **castor**
oil 12, lactose 60.0, microcryst. cellulose 9.6, L-
tartaric acid 9.6, polyvidone 2.9, anhyd. colloidal silica 0.2,
magnesium **stearate** 0.9, and water q.s. 100%. The
tablets were coated with a compn. contg. methylhydroxy Pr
cellulose 74.0, titanium dioxide 18.5, propylene glycol 7.5, and water
q.s. 100%.
ST slow release pharmaceutical **tablet mizolastine**
IT **Lecithins**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; slow-release pharmaceutical formulations contg.
mizolastine)
IT Controlled release **tablets** (drug delivery systems)
(slow release; slow-release pharmaceutical formulations contg.
mizolastine)
IT Hydrogenated **castor oil**
Organic acids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(slow-release pharmaceutical formulations contg. **mizolastine**)
IT 50-21-5, biological studies 77-92-9, biological studies
87-69-4, L-Tartaric acid, biological studies
110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies
110-17-8, 2-Butenedioic acid (E)-, biological studies
124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies
6915-15-7, Malic acid 56090-54-1,
Triglycerin 108612-45-9, Mizolastine
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(slow-release pharmaceutical formulations contg. **mizolastine**)

=> d all 155 tot

L55 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1996:672354 HCAPLUS
DN 126:295
TI Suitability of automated capillary and micro liquid chromatography for
routine determination of drugs in human plasma samples from clinical
pharmacokinetic investigations
AU Malavasi, Bruno; Ascalone, Vittorio
CS Dep. Chem. Pharmaceutical Development, **Synthelabo** Recherche

(L.E.R.S.), Limite, I-20090, Italy

SO J. High Resolut. Chromatogr. (1996), 19(9), 503-510
CODEN: JHRCE7; ISSN: 0935-6304

PB Huethig
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-1 (Pharmacology)

AB One of the most widely acclaimed features of capillary and microcolumn LC, in comparison with conventional HPLC, is the enormous increase in mass selectivity. Nevertheless, application of capillary and micro LC in quant. trace bioanal., characterized by weak analyte concns. in complex matrixes, can only be of any practical utility if large sample vols. can be injected onto the columns without affecting chromatog. resoln. and efficiency. Two applications of large vol. injection in a non-eluting solvent (on column focusing) for the quant. anal. of drugs in biol. fluids on both capillary and micro chromatog. systems were presented: the 1st example deals with a new selective H1-antihistaminic drug, **mizolastine**, the 2nd one with a well known Ca antagonist, diltiazem, and its main metabolites. For both compds., results obtained on micro and capillary LC in comparison with conventional HPLC were reported. The results demonstrated that when conventional HPLC methods were transformed into either micro or capillary LC techniques, they gained in sensitivity. By means of an on-column focusing technique, it was possible to increase the sensitivity 3-5 fold in comparison to conventional HPLC methods, but not 50-60 fold as obtained on synthetic drug solns. Column robustness, handiness, reproducibility, and suitability of micro systems for routine bioanal. were discussed for both capillary and micro LC columns, as well as limits of the technique in trace org. anal. problems.

ST drug detn plasma blood liq chromatog

IT Liquid chromatography
(capillary; suitability of automated capillary and micro liq. chromatog. for routine detn. of drugs in human plasma)

IT Liquid chromatography
(microchromatog.; suitability of automated capillary and micro liq. chromatog. for routine detn. of drugs in human plasma)

IT Blood analysis
(suitability of automated capillary and micro liq. chromatog. for routine detn. of drugs in human plasma)

IT **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BOC (Biological occurrence); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(suitability of automated capillary and micro liq. chromatog. for routine detn. of drugs in human plasma)

IT 42399-41-7, Diltiazem
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPR (Biological process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(suitability of automated capillary and micro liq. chromatog. for routine detn. of drugs in human plasma)

L55 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1996:163357 HCAPLUS

DN 124:250171

TI Inhibition of histamine-induced skin wheal and flare after 5 days of **mizolastine**

AU Pinquier, Jean-Louis; Caplain, Henri; Cabanis, Marie-Josée; Dubruc, Catherine; Stalla-Bourdillon, Aline; Rosenzweig, Pierre

CS **Synthelabo Recherche, Bagneux, 92225, Fr.**

SO J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1996), 36(1), 72-8
CODEN: JCPCBR; ISSN: 0091-2700

DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)

AB **Mizolastine** is a new, nonsedating antihistamine providing satisfactory symptomatic relief in allergic rhinitis and urticaria. The purpose of this study was to use inhibition of wheal and flare formation

after 2-.mu.g intradermal histamine injections as a measure of the antihistamine effect of repeated doses of **mizolastine**. Eight volunteers were enrolled in this four-arm, double-blind, cross-over, randomized study. Three dose levels of once-daily **mizolastine** (5 mg, 10 mg, and 15 mg) were compared with placebo during 5-day dose periods. Histamine tests were performed before drug intake on days 1 and 5, and then 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 24 h after drug intake on day 5. All 3 doses of **mizolastine** were more effective than placebo in suppressing wheal and flare reactions, and the antihistamine activity was highest at both the 10- and 15-mg dose levels. The effect on the flare reaction appeared within 1 h, reached a max. effect 4 h after administration, and persisted for as long as 24 h. The relative changes in wheal and flare areas were correlated with **mizolastine** trough plasma levels on day 5. Safety was satisfactory in all groups. This study confirms that **mizolastine** is a rapid and potent antihistamine; and its long-lasting effectiveness indicates that a once-daily regimen is acceptable for clin. use.

ST antihistamine antiallergic **mizolastine** skin wheal flare

IT Allergy inhibitors

Antihistaminics

Flares

(**mizolastine** inhibition of histamine-induced skin wheal and flare)

IT Skin, disease

(wheal, **mizolastine** inhibition of histamine-induced skin wheal and flare)

IT 108612-45-9, **Mizolastine**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**mizolastine** inhibition of histamine-induced skin wheal and flare)

L55 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1996:69113 HCAPLUS

DN 124:135320

TI **Mizolastine**, a novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist:

Lack of sedative potential on the EEG in the rodent

AU Depoortere, H.; Decobert, M.; Granger, P.; Francon, D.

CS **Synthelabo Recherche (LERS), Bagneux, F-92220, Fr.**

SO Neuropsychobiology (1995), 32(4), 214-21

CODEN: NPBIAL; ISSN: 0302-282X

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)

AB The sedative potential of **mizolastine**, a new, potent and selective antagonist of histamine H1-receptors, has been evaluated in the rodent with EEG techniques. In chronically implanted rabbits, sedation was obsd. in ECoG recordings after i.v. injection of terfenadine (1-10 mg/kg) and loratadine (0.3-3 mg/kg) but not after i.v. injection of astemizole or **mizolastine** (1-10 mg/kg). In freely moving implanted rats, **mizolastine** and cetirizine (10 mg/kg i.p.) did not modify the sleep-wakefulness pattern recorded during the dark period nor did **mizolastine** alter the sleep architecture recorded in rats during the light period. In contrast, during the dark-period recording, astemizole, loratadine and terfenadine (10 mg/kg i.p.) increased the total duration of slow-wave sleep; this sleep-facilitating effect had a late onset of action, beginning 3 h after drug injection. In conclusion, the results obtained with astemizole, cetirizine, loratadine and terfenadine demonstrate their low sedative potential in the rat, and suggest that the absence or low incidence of sedation seen in humans with these drugs may be due to their limited ability to cross the blood brain-barrier, esp. at recommended therapeutic doses. **Mizolastine** appears to be devoid of sedative effects in our exptl. models irresp. of the route of administration used. These results predict a lack of sedative action in humans with **mizolastine** at therapeutic doses.

ST antihistaminic H1 **mizolastine** sedation

IT Antihistaminics

(H1, sedative potential of histamine H1 receptor antagonist
mizolastine)

IT Mental activity
 (sedation, sedative potential of histamine H1 receptor antagonist
mizolastine)

IT **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sedative potential of histamine H1 receptor antagonist
mizolastine)

L55 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1996:59288 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:164660
 TI Comparative wheal and flare study of **mizolastine** vs. terfenadine, cetirizine, loratadine and placebo in healthy volunteers
 AU Rosenzweig, P.; Caplain, H.; Chaufour, S.; Ulliac, N.; Cabanis, M. J.; Thebault, J. J.
 CS **Synthelabo Recherche (LERS), Bagneux, 92225, Fr.**
 SO Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1995), 40(5), 459-65
 CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
 AB **Mizolastine**, a new benzimidazole deriv. with potent selective, non-sedative H1-histamine antagonist activity was compared with terfenadine, cetirizine and loratadine using the histamine-induced wheal and flare model in healthy volunteers. Study design was a five way double-blind crossover design using a single dose of **mizolastine** 10 mg, terfenadine 120 mg, cetirizine 10 mg, loratadine 10 mg and placebo. Histamine tests were performed on 10 occasions up to +24 h after dosing using an intradermal injection of histamine 2 .mu.g with concomitant contralateral injection of a saline control. **Mizolastine**, terfenadine, cetirizine and loratadine significantly (P<0.001 vs placebo) inhibited the wheal and flare formation starting 1 to 2 h after dosing up to 24 h after dosing. **Mizolastine** was significantly more active than loratadine on the wheal (P < 0.01) and flare (P<0.05) inhibition from 3 up to 6 and 8 h resp., as active as terfenadine on both parameters and as active as cetirizine on wheal inhibition while less active (P<0.01) than cetirizine on flare inhibition at 2 and 12 h post-dosing.

ST antihistaminic **mizolastine** terfenadine cetirizine loratadine
 IT Antihistaminics
 (comparative wheal and flare study of **mizolastine** vs. terfenadine, cetirizine, loratadine and placebo in healthy human volunteers)

IT 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 79794-75-5, Loratadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (comparative wheal and flare study of **mizolastine** vs. terfenadine, cetirizine, loratadine and placebo in healthy human volunteers)

L55 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1995:644939 HCAPLUS
 DN 123:74435
 TI Anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent
 AU Levrier, J.; Duval, D.; Prouteau, M.; Voltz, C.; Berry, C. N.; Lloyd, K. G.; Scatton, B.
 CS Central Nervous System Research Department, **Synthelabo Recherche, Bagneux, Fr.**
 SO Arzneim.-Forsch. (1995), 45(5), 559-68
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
 DT Journal

LA English
 CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
 AB The anti-anaphylactic/anti-histamine activity of **mizolastine** (SL 85.0324), a novel histamine H1 receptor antagonist devoid of sedative properties, has been evaluated in the rat, mouse and guinea pig. **Mizolastine** inhibited the passive cutaneous anaphylactic reaction caused by ovalbumin challenge in the rat (ED50 = 0.7 mg/kg i.v., 1.6 mg/kg/g p.o.) and effectively protected rats from the lethal shock induced by compd. 48/80 (ED50 = 0.07 mg/kg p.o.). **Mizolastine** protected actively sensitized guinea pigs from anaphylactic mortality, bronchospasm and respiratory difficulties (increase in pulmonary resistance) preceding this event and from morphol. modifications at doses from 0.05 mg/kg i.v. The pharmacol. activity of **mizolastine** is linked to a selective blockade of histamine H1 receptors as indicated by the ability of this compd. to antagonize rat paw edema induced by the sub-plantar injection of histamine (ED50 = 0.5 mg/kg p.o.) but not that induced by the injection of serotonin or bradykinin. **Mizolastine** also antagonized the increase in cutaneous capillary permeability caused by the intradermal injection of histamine (~80% at 0.3 mg/kg p.o.) and compd. 48/80 (ED50 = 1.1 mg/kg p.o.) but not that induced by serotonin in the rat. In the guinea pig, **mizolastine** antagonized i.v. histamine-induced bronchoconstriction (ED50 = 0.03 mg/kg p.o.) and histamine-induced vascular permeability and edema in trachea and bronchi (ED50 .ltoreq. 0.05 mg/kg i.v.). Moreover, at higher doses, **mizolastine** antagonized the bronchospasm caused by systemic injection of platelet-activating factor (PAF) and leukotriene D4 (LTD4) (ED50's = 0.30 and 3.0 mg/kg p.o., resp.). However, **mizolastine** only weakly antagonized bronchospasm induced by aerosolized PAF (~67% at 50 mg/kg p.o.), failed to antagonize (.ltoreq.3 mg/kg i.v.) PAF-induced microvascular permeability of the tracheal mucosa in the guinea pig and was a weak inhibitor of PAF-induced platelet aggregation in the rabbit (IC50 = 74 .mu.mol/l). In addn. to antagonizing histamine H1 receptors, **mizolastine** also inhibits the release of histamine during allergic reactions in tissues. Thus, **mizolastine** antagonizes the antigen-induced in vivo release of histamine from mast cells in bronchoalveolar lavages of actively sensitized guinea pigs (minimal ED 0.3 mg/kg p.o.) and the release of histamine from mast cells in the peritoneal fluid of passively sensitized rats (ED50 = 0.9 mg/kg i.v.). In these various models, **mizolastine** was more potent than loratadine and terfenadine but less potent from ketotifen. The apparent half-life for the pharmacol. actions of **mizolastine** ranged from 6 to 8 h. These data altogether indicate that **mizolastine** is highly effective in animal models for allergy and asthma. The mechanism of the anti-anaphylactic effect of this compd. is likely to involve direct antagonism of the actions of allergic mediators at their target sites as well as inhibition of histamine release from mast cells.

ST **mizolastine** anaphylaxis inhibitor H1 antihistaminic
 IT Allergy inhibitors
 Anaphylaxis
 (anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent)

IT Antihistaminics
 (H1, anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent)

IT Bronchodilators
 (antiasthmatics, anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent)

IT 108612-45-9, **Mizolastine**
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent)

IT 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (release; anti-anaphylactic activity of the novel selective histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** in the rodent)

L55 ANSWER 6 QF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:644938 HCAPLUS
DN 123:74596
TI In vivo and in vitro interaction of the novel selective histamine H1
receptor antagonist **mizolastine** with H1 receptors in the rodent
AU Benavides, J.; Schoemaker, H.; Dana, C.; Claustre, Y.; Delahaye, M.;
Prouteau, M.; Manoury, P.; Allen, J.; Scatton, B.; et al.
CS Internal Medicine Research Dep., **Synthelabo** Recherche,
Rueil-Malmaison, Fr.
SO *Arzneim.-Forsch.* (1995), 45(5), 551-8
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
AB The interaction of **mizolastine** (SL 85.0324) with histamine H1
receptors has been evaluated in the rodent. **Mizolastine**
inhibited with high affinity ($IC_{50} = 47$ nM) the binding of [3H]pyrilamine
to histamine H1 receptors in guinea pig cerebellar membranes and sections.
The order of potency of **mizolastine** and various H1 antagonists
in this binding assay was the following: cyprohepatidine > pyrilamine >
mequitazine > **mizolastine** > astemizole > terfenadine >
cetirizine > loratadine. **Mizolastine** also potently antagonized
the contractile effects of histamine in the guinea pig ileum ($pA_2 = 8.5$)
and histamine-induced stimulation of phosphoinositide turnover in rat
cortical slices ($IC_{50} = 0.35$ μ M). In contrast, this compd. displayed
very low affinity for serotonergic, noradrenergic and muscarinic
cholinergic receptors as evidenced in both binding assays and functional
tests. In guinea pig cerebellar membranes, [3H]**mizolastine**
labeled in a saturable and reversible manner a single population of
binding sites with K_d and B_{max} values of 1.1 nM and 635 fmol/mg protein,
resp. [3H]**Mizolastine** binding in guinea pig cerebellar
membranes was inhibited by histamine ($IC_{50} = 30$ μ M) and by drugs that
possess affinity for the H1 receptor such as pyrilamine ($IC_{50} = 1$ nM),
DL-chlorphenyramine ($IC_{50} = 6.4$ nM) terfenadine ($IC_{50} = 6$ nM) and
loratadine ($IC_{50} = 50$ nM). At concns. lower than 10 μ M, the H2
receptor ligands dimaprit and cimetidine and the H3 receptor ligands
burimamide and 4-methyl-histamine failed to displace [3H]
mizolastine binding. The autoradiog. distribution of [3H]
mizolastine binding sites in the guinea pig brain was that
expected for the specific labeling of histamine H1 receptors, the highest
radioligand levels being found in the mol. layer of the cerebellum, the
dentate gyrus, the superficial gray layer of the superior colliculus, and
the lateroposterior and ventromedial thalamic nuclei. Intermediate
densities were found in the intermediate gray layer and deep layer of the
superior colliculus, substantia nigra, striatum, inferior colliculus and
subiculum, while low binding densities were quantified in the granular
layer of the cerebellum, zona incerta and reticular thalamic nucleus.
Mizolastine only weakly displaced in vivo binding of
[3H]pyrilamine in the mouse cerebellum ($ID_{50} = 1.5$ mg/kg i.p.) and the ex
vivo binding of this ligand in the guinea pit cerebellum (16% inhibition
at 3 mg/kg i.p. at 1 h post-injection), suggesting that at doses
exhibiting antihistamine activity in the periphery, the occupancy of brain
histamine H1 receptors is minimal and probably insufficient to cause
sedation.
ST histamine H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine**
IT Antihistaminics
(H1, in vivo and in vitro interaction of the novel selective histamine
H1 receptor antagonist **mizolastine** with H1 receptors in the
rodent)
IT 108612-45-9, **Mizolastine**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological
process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process);
USES (Uses)
(in vivo and in vitro interaction of the novel selective histamine H1
receptor antagonist **mizolastine** with H1 receptors in the

rodent)

L55 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1995:431556 HCAPLUS
 DN 122:204588
 TI Lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**,
 and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers
 AU Patat, A.; Perault, M. C.; Vandell, B.; Ulliac, N.; Zieleniuk, I.;
 Rosenzweig, P.
 CS **Synthelabo Recherche, Clinical Research Department, Bagneux, 92225, Fr.**
 SO Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1995), 39(1), 31-8
 CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 1-4 (Pharmacology)
 AB The possible interaction between a new H1 antihistamine, **mizolastine**, and lorazepam was assessed in a randomized, double-blind, cross-over, placebo-controlled study involving 16 healthy young male volunteers who received **mizolastine** 10 mg or placebo once daily for 8 days with a 1 wk wash-out interval. The interaction of **mizolastine**, at steady-state, with a single oral dose of lorazepam or placebo was assessed on days 6 or 8 of each treatment period. Psychomotor performance and cognitive function were evaluated using objective tests (crit. flicker fusion threshold, choice reaction time, tapping, arithmetic calcn., body sway) and self-ratings (visual analog scale, ARCI) before and at 2, 4, 6 and 8 h after dosing. Short-term memory (Sternberg memory scanning, immediate free recall of a word list) and long-term memory (delayed free recall and recognition of words and pictures) were assessed before and at 3 h after dosing. Pharmacodynamic interactions were evaluated by repeated measures ANOVA in a 2 .times. 2 factorial interaction model. **Mizolastine**, 10 mg once daily, at steady-state, was devoid of sedation and detrimental effect on skilled performance and memory. In contrast, a single 2 mg dose of lorazepam produced marked impairment of psychomotor performance, cognitive functions (significant redn. in flicker fusion threshold, tapping and arithmetic calcn. and increase in reaction times and body sway) and subjective sedation from 2 to 8 h after dosing. In addn., lorazepam induced an anterograde amnesia, characterized by a decrease in delayed free recall and recognition, and a deficit in short term memory. **Mizolastine** did not potentiate the detrimental effect of lorazepam. The time course and the intensity of the disruption induced by the combination of lorazepam and **mizolastine** closely paralleled the changes induced by lorazepam alone.
 ST **mizolastine** interaction lorazepam psychomotor performance memory
 IT Drug interactions
 Memory, biological
 (lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**, and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers)
 IT Antihistaminics
 (H1, lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**, and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers)
 IT Mental activity
 (cognition, lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**, and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers)
 IT Mental activity
 (psychomotor, lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**, and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers)
 IT 846-49-1, Lorazepam 108612-45-9, **Mizolastine**
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
 (lack of interaction between a new antihistamine, **mizolastine**

, and lorazepam on psychomotor performance and memory in healthy volunteers)

L55 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1993:661934 HCAPLUS

DN 119:261934

TI Determination of **mizolastine**, a new antihistaminic drug, in human plasma by liquid-liquid extraction, solid-phase extraction and column-switching techniques in combination with high-performance liquid chromatography

AU Ascalone, V.; Guinebault, P.; Rouchouse, A.

CS Dep. Clin. Res., **Synthelabo** Rech., Limito, 20090, Italy

SO J. Chromatogr., Biomed. Appl. (1993), 619(2), 275-84

CODEN: JCBADL; ISSN: 0378-4347

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-1 (Pharmacology)

AB For the detn. of **mizolastine** (2-[[[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-piperidinyl]methylamino]-4(3H)-pyrimidinone, SL 85.0324), a new antihistaminic drug, in human plasma, 3 methods were developed based on liq.-liq. extn., solid-phase extn. and column-switching in combination with HPLC with UV detection. The liq.-liq. extn. method included a back-extn. step that preconcs. the drug into a small aq. vol., resulting in very high sensitivity (0.5 ng/mL of plasma); it can be used in conventional bioanal. labs. that do not have sophisticated automatic devices. The solid-phase extn. method is performed by using a robotic system (Benchmark). It is completely automated from the initial sampling to the final injection into the chromatograph. It has a good sensitivity (1 ng/mL of plasma), but requires an expensive app. and skilled analysts. The column-switching method is based on a solid-phase extn. performed online with chromatog. anal.; it is not completely automatic, because some operations are performed manually. The device required for valve switching is not expensive and can be managed by a simple integrator or a personal computer; it is very easy to use and affords a sensitivity (2.5 ng/mL of plasma) that generally satisfies the needs of pharmacokinetic studies of **mizolastine**. The conditions were similar for all the 3 methods: a C8 type column, an eluent of phosphate buffer and MeCN, and a spectrophotometric UV detector operated at 285 nm.

ST **mizolastine** detn blood HPLC extn method; liq chromatog

mizolastine blood

IT Blood analysis

(**mizolastine** detn. in human, by HPLC, extn. methods in)

IT 108612-45-9, **Mizolastine**

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(detn. of, in blood of humans, by HPLC, extn. methods in)

L55 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1993:440158 HCAPLUS

DN 119:40158

TI Coupled liquid-liquid extraction and column switching LC for the determination of a new antihistaminic H1 drug in human urine

AU Malavasi, B.; Locatelli, M.; Ascalone, V.

CS Clin. Res. Unit, **Synthelabo** Rech., Limito, 20090, Italy

SO Chromatographia (1993), 36, 337-42

CODEN: CHRGB7; ISSN: 0009-5893

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-1 (Pharmacology)

AB **Mizolastine** (SL 85.0324) is a new antihistaminic H1 benzimidazole deriv. which is excreted into urine almost completely metabolized; about 2% of the unchanged drug is excreted as conjugated compd. which requires enzymic deconjugation before anal. Since the existing methods for plasma samples do not work on deconjugated human urine due to interferences, a new method was developed. The method is based on a diethyl-ether extn. of **mizolastine** and an internal std. from alkalinized urine. The ether ext. is back-extd. with an aq.

buffer (pH = 2.6), this ext. is neutralized (pH = 6.5) and an aliquot injected into a C18 pre-column where clean up and pre-concn. take place. The analytes are then desorbed from the pre-column and transferred to the anal. column. the anal. column is a C18 type specially deactivated for basic compds. with an eluent of acetonitrile/phosphate soln. (pH = 4.5), 40/60, vol./vol., at a flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹. Detection is at 285 nm. The method is linear in the range 10-500 ng mL⁻¹ with a lower limit of detection of 10 ng mL⁻¹. The precision and accuracy, evaluated during intra-day and inter-day assays, are satisfactory for pharmacokinetic investigations.

ST **mizolastine** urine liq chromatog

IT Urine analysis

(**mizolastine** detn. in human, by coupled liq.-liq. extn. and column switching LC)

IT **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(detn. of, in human urine by coupled liq.-liq. extn. and column switching LC)

L55 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1992:644913 HCAPLUS

DN 117:244913

TI Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of **mizolastine** (SL 85.0324), a new nonsedative H1 antihistamine

AU Rosenzweig, Pierre; Thebault, Jean Jacques; Caplain, Henri; Dubruc, Catherine; Bianchetti, Gabrio; Fuseau, Eliane; Morselli, Paolo Lucio

CS **Synthelabo Rech., Bagneux, 92225, Fr.**

SO Ann. Allergy (1992), 69(2), 135-9

CODEN: ANAEA3; ISSN: 0003-4738

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-2 (Pharmacology)

AB The antihistaminic activity, clin. safety, and pharmacokinetics of **mizolastine** was studied in healthy volunteers with doses of 1-75 mg. Inhibition of the histamine-induced wheal and flare showed clear dose-dependent antihistaminic activity beginning from the 2-mg dose with a max. attained between 10 and 20 mg. The onset of action was rapid (1 h) and the effect persisted for >24 h after the 10-mg dose or more. **Mizolastine** was well tolerated at doses .ltoreq.75 mg; subjective and objective signs of transient sedative activity were not obsd. at doses <30 mg. The pharmacokinetic profile (rapid absorption with tmax .simeq. 1 h and elimination t1/2 of about 8 h) paralleled the pharmacodynamic activity. Within the considered dose range, the pharmacokinetics was linear with no satn. phenomena.

ST **mizolastine** pharmacokinetics antihistaminic pharmacol

IT Antihistaminics

(H1, **mizolastine** as, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of, in humans)

IT **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(pharmacokinetics and antihistaminic pharmacol. of, in humans)

L55 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1992:625947 HCAPLUS

DN 117:225947

TI Assessment of the anticholinergic effect of the new antihistamine **mizolastine** in healthy subjects

AU Danjou, P.; Molinier, P.; Berlin, I.; Patat, A.; Rosenzweig, P.; Morselli, P. L.

CS Dep. Clin. Res., **Synthelabo Rech. (LERS), Bagneux, 92225, Fr.**

SO Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1992), 34(4), 328-31

CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)

AB Twelve healthy subjects were enrolled in a double-blind placebo controlled

cross-over study in order to assess the possible anticholinergic effects of four doses of a new antihistamine compd., **mizolastine**, compared with hyoscine butylbromide (HBB) used as a ref. anticholinergic drug. Although **mizolastine**, a potent and selective H1-receptor blocker has no affinity for muscarinic receptors and does not antagonize the effects of carbachol in rodents, a study was initiated to investigate its effects on various effectors possessing muscarinic receptors (eye, heart, sweat gland, salivary gland). HBB (40 mg, s.c.) impaired accommodation, decreased salivary flow and inhibited cardiac sinus arrhythmia. Pupil diam. and max. constriction speed, carbachol-induced skin sweating and Valsalva ratio were unaffected. **Mizolastine** (5, 10, 20, 40 mg po) did not affect any parameter at any time point, demonstrating a lack of anticholinergic effect.

ST **mizolastine** antihistamine muscarinic receptor

IT Antihistaminics

(**mizolastine** as, in humans, anticholinergic activity of)

IT Receptors

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(muscarinic, **mizolastine** effect on, in humans as antihistamine)

IT **108612-45-9, Mizolastine**

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)

(anticholinergic activity of, in humans, as antihistamine)

L55 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1987:407211 HCAPLUS

DN 107:7211

TI 2-[4-(Pyrimidin-2-ylamino)piperidin-1-yl]benzimidazole derivatives as allergy inhibitors

PA **Synthelabo S. A., Fr.**

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C07D401-14

ICS C07D405-14; C07D471-04

ICA A61K031-505

ICI C07D401-14, C07D211-00, C07D235-00, C07D239-00; C07D401-14, C07D211-00, C07D213-00, C07D235-00, C07D239-00; C07D401-14, C07D211-00, C07D213-00, C07D235-00; C07D405-14, C07D211-00, C07D235-00

CC 28-16 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))

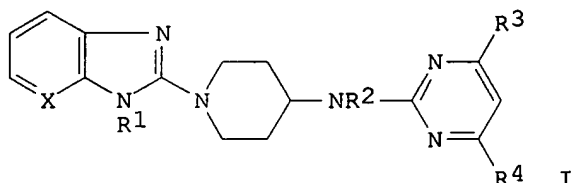
Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

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PI	JP 62061979	A2	19870318	JP 1986-214978	19860910 <--
	JP 04060596	B4	19920928		
	FR 2587029	A1	19870313	FR 1985-13453	19850911 <--
	FR 2587029	B1	19871030		
	EP 217700	A1	19870408	EP 1986-401928	19860902 <--
	EP 217700	B1	19940330		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 103603	E	19940415	AT 1986-401928	19860902 <--
	IL 79992	A1	19900712	IL 1986-79992	19860909 <--
	AU 8662552	A1	19870312	AU 1986-62552	19860910 <--
	AU 582894	B2	19890413		
	FI 8603661	A	19870312	FI 1986-3661	19860910 <--
	FI 87210	B	19920831		
	FI 87210	C	19921210		
	DK 8604315	A	19870312	DK 1986-4315	19860910 <--
	DK 170594	B1	19951106		
	NO 8603608	A	19870312	NO 1986-3608	19860910 <--
	NO 167026	B	19910617		
	NO 167026	C	19910925		
	ZA 8606901	A	19870429	ZA 1986-6901	19860910 <--

HU 41771	A2	19870528	HU 1986-3907	19860910 <--
HU 196597	B	19881228		
ES 2001782	A6	19880616	ES 1986-1773	19860910 <--
US 4820710	A	19890411	US 1986-906279	19860910 <--
CA 1272486	A1	19900807	CA 1986-517916	19860910 <--
US 4912219	A	19900327	US 1988-283468	19881212 <--
PRAI FR 1985-13453		19850911 <--		
EP 1986-401928		19860902 <--		
US 1986-906279		19860910 <--		

GI



AB The title compds. [I; X = CH, N; R1 = H, (un)substituted PhCH2, (un)substituted heterocyclylmethyl; R2, R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R3 = H, OH], their tautomers and salts, were prepd. as allergy inhibitors. A mixt. of 4-(methylamino)piperidine and 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-chlorobenzimidazole in Me2CHCH2OH contg. K2CO3 was refluxed for 192 h to give 1-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-(methylamino)piperidine which was heated with (methylthio)uracil at 170.degree. for 10 h to give I (X = CH; R1 = p-FC6H2CH2; R2 = Me; R3 = OH; R4 = H).

ST pyrimidinylaminopiperidinylbenzimidazole prepn allergy inhibitor;
piperidinylbenzimidazole pyrimidinylamino prepn allergy inhibitor;
benzimidazole pyrimidinylaminopiperidinyl prepn allergy inhibitor;
imidazole pyrimidinylaminopiperidinyl prepn allergy inhibitor;
imidazopyridine pyrimidinylaminopiperidinyl prepn allergy inhibitor

IT Allergy inhibitors
([(pyrimidinylamino)piperidinyl]benzimidazole derivs.)

IT 73733-69-4
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis by, of (methylthio)uracil)

IT 45584-07-4, 4-(Methylamino)piperidine 108612-54-0
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis by, of chlorobenzimidazole)

IT 108612-46-0
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis by, of chlorobenzimidazole deriv.)

IT 1722-12-9, 2-Chloropyrimidine 108612-51-7
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis of, by aminopiperidine deriv.)

IT 56-04-2, (Methylthio)uracil
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis of, by aminopiperidine derivs.)

IT 4857-06-1, 2-Chloro-1H-benzimidazole 84946-20-3
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(aminolysis of, by piperidine deriv.)

IT 108612-49-3P 108612-56-2P 108635-83-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and aminolysis by, of (methylthio)uracil)

IT 108612-74-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and aminolysis by, of chloroimidazopyridine deriv.)

IT 108612-48-2P 108612-50-6P 108612-55-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and decarboxylation of)

IT 108612-53-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(prepn. and N-alkylation of, by (bromomethyl)benzonitrile)
 IT 108612-47-1P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. and N-methylation of)
 IT 108612-45-9P 108612-52-8P 108612-57-3P 108612-58-4P
 108612-59-5P 108612-60-8P 108612-61-9P 108612-62-0P 108612-63-1P
 108612-64-2P 108612-65-3P 108612-66-4P 108612-67-5P 108612-68-6P
 108612-69-7P 108612-70-0P 108612-71-1P 108612-72-2P 108612-73-3P
 108635-82-1P 108635-84-3P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic
 preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
 (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (prepn. of, as allergy inhibitor)
 IT 108612-75-5P 108612-76-6P 108612-77-7P 108612-78-8P 108612-79-9P
 108612-80-2P 108612-81-3P 108612-82-4P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of, as intermediate for allergy inhibitors)
 IT 17201-43-3, 4-(Bromomethyl)benzonitrile
 RL: RCT (Reactant)
 (N-alkylation by, of benzimidazole deriv.)

=> fil uspat

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:20:58 ON 28 SEP 2000
 CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 26 Sep 2000 (20000926/PD)
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Sep 2000 (20000926/ED)
 HIGHEST PATENT NUMBER: US6125470
 CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Sep 2000 (20000926/UPCA)
 ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 26 Sep 2000 (20000926/PD)
 REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jul 2000
 USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jul 2000

>>> Page images are available for patents from 1/1/1997. Current <<<
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 >>> USPTO/MOC subject headings and subheadings. Thesauri are also <<<
 >>> available for the WIPO International Patent Classification <<<
 >>> (IPC) Manuals, editions 1-6, in the /IC1, /IC2, /IC3, /IC4, <<<
 >>> /IC5, and /IC (/IC6) fields, respectively. The thesauri in <<<
 >>> the /IC5 and /IC fields include the corresponding catchword <<<
 >>> terms from the IPC subject headings and subheadings. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> d his l61-

(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:19:08 ON 28 SEP 2000)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:32 ON 28 SEP 2000

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:20:10 ON 28 SEP 2000

L61 10 S L7

L62 2 S L61 AND (PD<=19960304 OR PRD<=19960304 OR AD<=19960304)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:20:58 ON 28 SEP 2000

=> d bib abs kwic hitstr tot

L62 ANSWER 1 QF 2 USPATFULL

AN 90:23719 USPATFULL

TI 2-[4-pyrimidin-2-yl amino)piperidin-1-yl]benzimidazole compound

IN Manoury, Philippe, Verrieres le Buisson, France

Binet, Jean, Breuillet, France

Defosse, Gerard, Paris, France

PA Synthelabo, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 4912219 19900327 <--

AI US 1988-283468 19881212 (7) <--

DCD 20060411

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-906279, filed on 10 Sep 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 4820710

PRAI FR 1985-13453 19850911 <--

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Mary C.; Assistant Examiner: Nothington-Davis, Zinna

LREP Fleit, Jacobson, Cohn, Price, Holman & Stern

CLMN Number of Claims: 1

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 396

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Benzimidazole derivatives corresponding to the formula (I) ##STR1## in which X is CH or N,

R.sub.1 is either a hydrogen atom, or a benzyl radical which can bear 1 to 3 substituents chosen from halogen atoms and trifluoromethyl, (C.sub.1-4)alkyl, (C.sub.1-4)alkoxy, cyano, methylthio, methylsulphonyl and methylsulphonyl radicals, or a methyl radical bearing a heterocyclic substituent in which the heterocyclic system can be a pyridyl, thienyl or furyl radical and can bear one or more substituents,

R.sub.2 is a hydrogen atom or a (C.sub.1-4)alkyl radical,

R.sub.3 is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxy radical, and

R.sub.4 is a hydrogen atom or a (C.sub.1-4)alkyl radical, where appropriate, in tautomeric form when R.sub.3 is OH.

The compounds may be used in treating allergy and histamine-induced inflammation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 4912219 19900327 <--

AI US 1988-283468 19881212 (7) <--

PRAI FR 1985-13453 19850911 <--

IT **108612-45-9P** 108612-52-8P 108612-57-3P 108612-58-4P
 108612-59-5P 108612-60-8P 108612-61-9P 108612-62-0P 108612-63-1P
 108612-64-2P 108612-65-3P 108612-66-4P 108612-67-5P 108612-68-6P
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 108635-82-1P 108635-84-3P

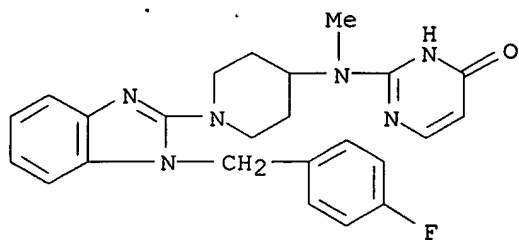
(prepn. of, as allergy inhibitor)

IT **108612-45-9P**

(prepn. of, as allergy inhibitor)

RN 108612-45-9 USPATFULL

CN 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2-[[1-[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-piperidinyl]methylamino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L62 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

AN 89:27912 USPATFULL

TI Benzimidazole derivatives and pharmaceutical compositions containing them

IN Manoury, Philippe, Verrieres le Buisson, France

Binet, Jean, Breuillet, France

Defosse, Gerard, Paris, France

PA Synthelabo, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 4820710 19890411

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AI US 1986-906279 19860910 (6)

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PRAI FR 1985-13453 19850911

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DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Mary C.; Assistant Examiner: Northington, Zimma

LREP Fleit, Jacobson, Cohn & Price

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,9

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 433

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Benzimidazole derivatives corresponding to the formula (1) ##STR1## in which X is CH or N,

R.sub.1 is either a hydrogen atom, or a benzyl radical which can bear 1 to 3 substituents chosen from halogen atoms and trifluoromethyl, (C.sub.1-4)alkyl, (C.sub.1-4)alkoxy, cyano, methylthio, methylsulphinyl and methylsulphonyl radicals, or a methyl radical bearing a heterocyclic substituent in which the heterocyclic system can be a pyridyl, thienyl or furyl radical and can bear one or more substituents, R.sub.2 is a hydrogen atom or a (C.sub.1-4)alkyl radical, R.sub.3 is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxy radical, and R.sub.4 is a hydrogen atom or a (C.sub.1-4)alkyl radical, where appropriate, in tautomeric form when R.sub.3 is OH.

The compounds may be used in treating allergy and histamine-induced inflammation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 4820710 19890411

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AI US 1986-906279 19860910 (6)

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PRAI FR 1985-13453 19850911

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IT 108612-45-9P 108612-52-8P 108612-57-3P 108612-58-4P

108612-59-5P 108612-60-8P 108612-61-9P 108612-62-0P 108612-63-1P

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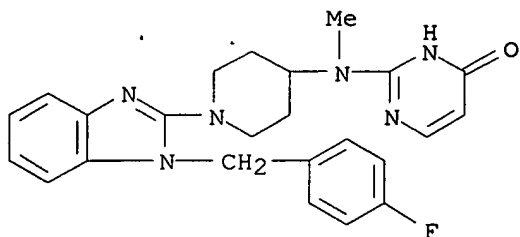
(prepn. of, as allergy inhibitor)

IT 108612-45-9P

(prepn. of, as allergy inhibitor)

RN 108612-45-9 USPATFULL

CN 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2-[[[1-[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-piperidinyl]methylamino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> d his 163-

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 L64 0 S L63 AND L21
 L65 0 S L63 AND L41
 L66 0 S L63 AND (CASTOR OR LECITHIN?)
 L67 0 S L63 AND ORGANIC ACID
 L68 0 S L63 AND FATTY

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L69 5 S L6
 E 5 DCN

=> fil wpids

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:26:16 ON 28 SEP 2000

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L69 ANSWER 1 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 2000-052270 [04] WPIDS

DNC C2000-013439

TI New substituted phenyl-alkyl-imidazole compounds are H3 receptor
 antagonists, used to treat allergy, inflammation, hypotension etc...

DC B03

IN ASLANIAN, R G

PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP

CYC 1

PI US 5990147 A 19991123 (200004)* 14p C07D233-64

ADT US 5990147 A Provisional US 1997-64885 19971107, Provisional US 1998-95357
 19980805, US 1998-186492 19981105

PRAI US 1998-186492 19981105; US 1997-64885 19971107; US 1998-95357
 19980805

IC ICM C07D233-64
ICS A61K031-415

AB US 5990147 A UPAB: 20000124
NOVELTY - The compound N-(4-(imidazol-4-ylmethyl)benzyl)-N'-(3,5-dichlorophenyl) urea (I) is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The compound N-(4-(imidazol-4-ylmethyl)benzyl)-N'-(3,5-dichlorophenyl) urea (I) is new.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is made for the use of compounds (I) in combination with a histamine H1 receptor antagonist for the treatment of upper airway allergic responses, wherein the H1 antagonist is selected from astemizole, azatadine, azelastine, brompheniramine, cetirizine, chlorpheniramine, clemastine, carebastine, descarboethoxyloratadine, diphenhydramine, doxylamine, ebastine, fexofenadine, loratadine, levocaabastine, **mizolastine**, norastemizole and terfenadine.
ACTIVITY - (I') are antiallergy, antiinflammatory and cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and CNS active.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I') are antagonists of the H3 receptor.
USE - (I') can be used for treating allergy e.g. asthma, inflammation, cardiovascular disease, hypotension, raised intraocular pressure e.g. glaucoma, sleeping disorders e.g. hypersomnia, somnolence, narcolepsy and sleeplessness such as insomnia, diseases of the GI tract, states of hyper and hypo motility and acidic secretion of the GI tract, disturbances of the CNS, hypo and hyperactivity of the CNS e.g. agitation and depression and other CNS disorders e.g. Alzheimer's, schizophrenia, obesity and migraine.
Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B07-D09; B14-C03; B14-E10; B14-E12; B14-F01; B14-F02A; B14-F02D; B14-G02A; B14-J01; B14-J01A1; B14-J01A4; B14-J01B3; B14-K01A; B14-L05; B14-N03

TECH UPTX: 20000124
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: For compounds (I') wherein A is CH2CONH, a hydroxy compound of formula (II) is reacted with the isocyanate of formula (III) and then the product is deprotected:

L69 ANSWER 2 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-001218 [01] WPIDS
DNC C2000-000349
TI Use of imidazole derivatives for treating autoimmune diseases and psoriasis.
DC B02
IN FUNAYAMA, K; HONDA, K; YAMADA, N
PA (SNFI) SANOFI-SYNTHELABO
CYC 25
PI EP 958820 A1 19991124 (200001)* EN 14p A61K031-505
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

ADT EP 958820 A1 EP 1998-401197 19980519
PRAI EP 1998-401197 19980519

IC ICM A61K031-505

AB EP 958820 A UPAB: 20000105
NOVELTY - Use of benzimidazole or pyridimidazole derivatives (I) for the preparation of a medicament for treating autoimmune diseases is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Use of a benzimidazole or pyridimidazole derivatives of formula (I) and their tautomers, salts or hydrates for the preparation of a medicament for treating autoimmune diseases is new.
X = CH or N;
R1 = H, benzyl optionally substituted by up to 3 T, heterocyclic methyl (where heterocycle is pyridyl, thienyl or furyl and is optionally substituted by 1 or more T);
T = halogen, CF3, 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C alkoxy, CN, CH3S, CH3SO2, methylsulfinyl;
R2, R4 = H or 1-4C alkyl; and
R3 = H or OH.
ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; Antipsoriatic; Antirheumatic;

antiarthritic; neuroprotective; dermatological; Antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Interleukin-4 and Tumour Necrosis Factor- alpha production inhibitor. 2-((1-(1-((4-Fluorophenyl)methyl)-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-4-piperidyl)methylamino)-4-pyrimidinol (**Mizolastine** (RTM))

(Ia) showed 50% inhibition against the production of interleukin-4 from mouse bone marrow-derived mast cells (BMMC) at 10 mu M and (IC50 = 4.1 mu M) against the production of Tumour Necrosis Factor- alpha (TNF- alpha) from mouse macrophages, **Mizolastine** did not appear to affect the production of TNF- alpha from mouse BMMC.

USE - (I) can be used in the preparation of medicaments to treat auto-immune diseases e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematoses discoidalis and systemic erythematoses and for psoriasis (all claimed). It is also useful in the preparation of medicaments for treating diseases in which Interleukin-4 (IL-4) and/or tumor necrosis factor- alpha (TNF- alpha) (claimed) are involved.

ADVANTAGE - (I) can be used in the preparation of medicaments to treat auto-immune diseases and diseases in which Interleukin-4 (IL-4) and/or tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- alpha) (claimed) are involved. The inhibitory efficiency of (I) in IL-4 and its cell dependent inhibitory activity of TNF- alpha is a unique combination of anti-cytokine activity. (I) does not reduce the overall immune system reactivity.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: B06-D05; B06-D08; B14-C09B; B14-F02; B14-G02D; B14-L06; B14-L07; B14-N17; B14-N17C; B14-S01

L69 ANSWER 3 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1999-182782 [16] WPIDS

DNC C1999-053428

TI Topical, antiallergic, antiinflammatory composition - useful for treating vasomotoric rhinitis, conjunctivitis, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms.

DC B05

IN DIEZ CRESPO, M D C; MAINARDI, R; MUCKENSCHNABEL, R; SZELENYI, I; DEL CARMEN DIEZ CRESPO, M; CRESPO, M D C D; SZELENYI, S

PA (ASTA) ASTA MEDICA AG

CYC 33

PI EP 903151 A1 19990324 (199916)* EN 9p A61K045-06

R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PT RO SE SI

WO 9915203 A1 19990401 (199920) EN A61K045-06

W: AU BR CA DE ES JP MX NO NZ PL RU

ZA 9808638 A 19990526 (199927) 17p A61K000-00

AU 9895400 A 19990412 (199934) A61K045-06

NO 2000001459 A 20000321 (200035) A61K000-00

ADT EP 903151 A1 EP 1997-116494 19970922; WO 9915203 A1 WO 1998-EP5795

19980911; ZA 9808638 A ZA 1998-8638 19980921; AU 9895400 A AU 1998-95400

19980911; NO 2000001459 A WO 1998-EP5795 19980911, NO 2000-1459 20000321

FDT AU 9895400 A Based on WO 9915203

PRAI EP 1997-116494 19970922

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K045-06

ICS A61K031-415; A61K031-55

ICI A61K031-55, A61K031:415; A61K031-55, A61K031:415

AB EP 903151 A UPAB: 19990424

NOVELTY - Topical composition comprises a non-sedating antihistamine or its salts (I), an alpha -adrenergic agonist or its salts (II) and a conventional carrier and/or diluting agent.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred (I) is acrivastine, antazoline, astemizole, azelastine, cetirizine, ebastine, efletirizine, epinastine, fexofenadine, loratidine, levocabastine, **mizolastine**, oxatomide, setastine, temelastine or terfenadine; Preferred (II) is epinephrine, fenoxazoline, indanazoline, naphazoline, oxedrine, oxymetazoline, phenylephrine, tefazoline, tetrazyoline, tramazoline, tymazoline or xylometazoline

Preferred Composition: The composition contains 0.001-0.5% (preferably 0.05-0.1%) antihistamine and 0.001-0.2% (preferably 0.05-0.1%) alpha

-adrenergic agonist (excluding phenylephrine); or 0.01-15% (preferably 0.1-2%) phenylephrine.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; antiallergic; alpha -adrenergic agonist.

USE - For treating allergic and/or vasomotoric rhinitis, conjunctivitis, cold, cold-like and/or flu symptoms.

ADVANTAGE - The composition can be applied topically as compared to prior art formulations which were taken orally.

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B07-D03; B07-D04; B07-D06; B07-D09; B10-B04B; B14-G02A; B14-L09; B14-N04

L69 ANSWER 4 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1999-012126 [02] WPIDS

DNC C1999-004128

TI Anti inflammatory use of **mizolastin** - for treatment of e.g. arthritis, cystic fibrosis, psoriasis, gastritis, colitis.

DC B02

IN ANGEL, I; ARBILLA, S; EVEN, L; GOLDHILL, J; PICHAT, P; ROOME, N

PA (SYNO) SYNTHELABO

CYC 84

PI FR 2762214 A1 19981023 (199902)* 7p A61K031-505

WO 9847511 A1 19981029 (199902) FR A61K031-505

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
US UZ VN YU ZW

ZA 9803211 A 19981230 (199907) 11p A61K000-00

AU 9874360 A 19981113 (199913) A61K031-505

EP 1007047 A1 20000614 (200033) FR A61K031-505

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MK NL PT RO
SE SI

ADT FR 2762214 A1 FR 1997-4801 19970417; WO 9847511 A1 WO 1998-FR765 19980416;

ZA 9803211 A ZA 1998-3211 19980416; AU 9874360 A AU 1998-74360 19980416;

EP 1007047 A1 EP 1998-921544 19980416, WO 1998-FR765 19980416

FDT AU 9874360 A Based on WO 9847511; EP 1007047 A1 Based on WO 9847511

PRAI FR 1997-4801 19970417

IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-505

AB FR 2762214 A UPAB: 19990127

Use of **mizolastin** (2-[[[1-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]piperidin-4-yl]methylamino]pyrimidin-4-ol or (2-[[[1-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]piperidin-4-yl]methylamino]pyrimidin-4(1H)-one) (I) and its salts for the treatment of inflammation.

USE - (I) inhibits the action of 5-lypoxxygenase (5-LO) and is used to treat inflammation resulting from the action of 5-lypoxxygenase on arachidonic acid, including adult acute respiratory distress, rheumatoid arthritis, cystic fibrosis, psoriasis, irritable bowel syndrome, gastritis, Crohn's disease, ileocolitis, enterocolitis, ulcerative colitis, and inflammatory colitis (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B06-D05; B14-C03; B14-C09B; B14-D05A; B14-E10; B14-K01; B14-N17C

L69 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1997-470488 [43] WPIDS

DNC C1997-149432

TI Prolonged release anti allergic **mizolastin** tablets - contain a fatty matrix and an organic acid.

DC A96 B02 B07

IN CHARIOT, M; LEWIS, G; MONTEL, J

PA (SYNO) SYNTHELABO

CYC 78

PI WO 9732584 A1 19970912 (199743)* FR 13p A61K031-495
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT
 SD SE SZ UG
 W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE
 GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW
 MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU
 FR 2745500 A1 19970905 (199743) A61K031-505
 ZA 9701830 A 19971126 (199802) 14p A61K000-00
 AU 9719300 A 19970922 (199804) A61K031-495
 NO 9804035 A 19981022 (199901) A61K031-505
 CZ 9802791 A3 19990113 (199908) A61K031-495
 SK 9801210 A3 19990111 (199911) A61K031-495
 EP 906101 A1 19990407 (199918) FR A61K031-495
 R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT RO SE SI
 BR 9707827 A 19990727 (199941) A61K031-495
 CN 1212624 A 19990331 (200005) A61K031-495
 NZ 331947 A 20000327 (200022) A61K009-20
 HU 9902458 A2 20000528 (200035) A61K031-495
 ADT WO 9732584 A1 WO 1997-FR355 19970228; FR 2745500 A1 FR 1996-2662 19960304;
 ZA 9701830 A ZA 1997-1830 19970303; AU 9719300 A AU 1997-19300 19970228;
 NO 9804035 A WO 1997-FR355 19970228, NO 1998-4035 19980902; CZ 9802791 A3
 WO 1997-FR355 19970228, CZ 1998-2791 19970228; SK 9801210 A3 WO 1997-FR355
 19970228, SK 1998-1210 19970228; EP 906101 A1 EP 1997-907145 19970228, WO
 1997-FR355 19970228; BR 9707827 A BR 1997-7827 19970228, WO 1997-FR355
 19970228; CN 1212624 A CN 1997-192804 19970228; NZ 331947 A WO 1997-FR355
 19970228, NZ 1998-331947 19970228; HU 9902458 A2 WO 1997-FR355 19970228,
 HU 1999-2458 19970228
 FDT AU 9719300 A Based on WO 9732584; CZ 9802791 A3 Based on WO 9732584; EP
 906101 A1 Based on WO 9732584; BR 9707827 A Based on WO 9732584; NZ 331947
 A Based on WO 9732584; HU 9902458 A2 Based on WO 9732584
 PRAI FR 1996-2662 19960304
 REP 1.Jnl.Ref; JP 62061979
 IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K009-20; A61K031-495; A61K031-505
 ICS A61K009-20
 AB WO 9732584 A UPAB: 19971030
 Coated tablets containing **mizolastin** (I), a fatty matrix, and an
 organic acid (II), are new. The weight ratio of (I)/(II) is preferably 0.3
 - 1. Acids (II) include maleic, tartaric, malic, fumaric, lactic, citric,
 adipic, and succinic acids, as racemates or isomers. Preferably it is
 L-tartaric acid. The fatty matrix may be derived from hydrogenated castor
 oil, hydrogenated lecithins, long chain fatty acids, or triglycerides
 esterified with medium chain length acids. The tablet coating is
 selected to prevent light degradation. The tablets also contain
 conventional excipients such as lactose, mannitol, sugars,
 microcrystalline cellulose, starch, calcium phosphates and sulphates,
 povidone, and substituted celluloses.
 USE - The tablets are prolonged release anti-allergic.
 ADVANTAGE - When given orally using conventional formulations, there
 is a peak in the plasmatic concentration of (I) that causes undesirable
 sedative effects. This new formulation causes a lesser peak in plasmatic
 concentration, and so overcomes the problem.
 Dwg.0/3
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-B01C1; B04-C02A1; B04-C02B2; B04-C03A; B05-B01P;
 B05-B02A3; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B10-E04C;
 B12-M10A; B12-M11B; B14-G02A

FILE 'USPATFULL, ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AIDSLINE, BABS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, DGENE, DIOGENES, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, INVESTEXT, ...' ENTERED AT 14:24:59 ON 26 SEP 2000

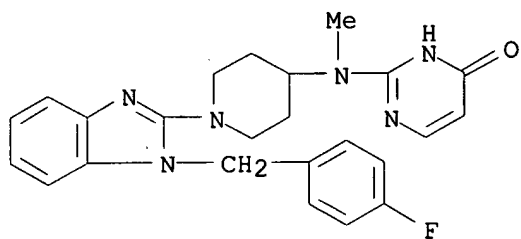
L1 1180 S MIZOLASTINE
L2 1356121 S MATRIX OR MATRICES
L3 367134 S TABLET
L4 4690637 S SUSTAINED OR CONTROLLED
L5 10 S L1 AND L2
L6 67 S L1 AND L3
L7 300 S L1 AND L4
L8 17 S L6 AND L7
L9 3 S L8 AND L5
L10 7 S L5 NOT L9
L11 1 S L10 AND L7
L12 2 S L10 AND L6
L13 6 S L10 NOT L11
L14 4 S L13 NOT L12
L15 14 S L8 NOT L5
L16 6 DUP REM L15 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17 98986 S ANTIHISTAMINE
L18 7936 S HYDROGENATED (W) (CASTOR OR LECITHIN)
L19 1005501 S STEARIC OR PALMITIC OR PALMITOLEIC OR OLEIC OR LINOLEIC OR LI
L20 5298 S TRIGLYCERIDE (3A) (ESTER OR ESTERIFY OR ESTERIFIED OR
ESTERIF

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:50:01 ON 26 SEP 2000

FILE 'USPATFULL, ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AIDSLINE, BABS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, DGENE, DIOGENES, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, INVESTEXT, ...' ENTERED AT 14:52:28 ON 26 SEP 2000

L21 35 S (L3 (P) (COATED OR COATING)) AND L17 AND (L2 (P) (L18 OR

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 108612-45-9 REGISTRY
CN 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2-[[1-[1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-4-piperidinyl]methylamino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Mizolastine**
CN MKC 431
MF C24 H25 F N6 O
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CIN, DDFU, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



86 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
86 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:617976 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:268032
 TITLE: Slow-release pharmaceutical formulations containing
mizolastine
 INVENTOR(S): Chariot, Maryvonne; Lewis, Gareth; Montel, Jean
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo S. A., Fr.; Chariot, Maryvonne; Lewis,
 Gareth; Montel, Jean
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9732584	A1	19970912	WO 1997-FR355	19970228
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2745500	A1	19970905	FR 1996-2662	19960304
FR 2745500	B1	19980403		
CA 2247405	AA	19970912	CA 1997-2247405	19970228
AU 9719300	A1	19970922	AU 1997-19300	19970228
CN 1212624	A	19990331	CN 1997-192804	19970228
EP 906101	A1	19990407	EP 1997-907145	19970228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 9707827	A	19990727	BR 1997-7827	19970228
NO 9804035	A	19981022	NO 1998-4035	19980902
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			FR 1996-2662	19960304
			WO 1997-FR355	19970228
AB A slow-release pharmaceutical formulation contg. mizolastine comprises a core consisting of a slow-release tablet contg. mizolastine combined with a fatty matrix , and an org. acid, said tablet being coated. Slow-release tablets contained mizolastine 4.8, hydrogenated castor oil 12, lactose 60.0, microcryst. cellulose 9.6, L- tartaric acid 9.6, polyvidone 2.9, anhyd. colloidal silica 0.2, magnesium stearate 0.9, and water q.s. 100%. The tablets were coated with a compn. contg. methylhydroxy Pr cellulose 74.0, titanium dioxide 18.5, propylene glycol 7.5, and water q.s. 100%.				

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 TOXLIT
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:145952 TOXLIT
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA-127-268032V
 TITLE: Slow-release pharmaceutical formulations containing
mizolastine.
 AUTHOR: Chariot M; Lewis G; Montel J
 SOURCE: (1997). PCT Int. Appl. PATENT NO. 9732584 09/12/1997
 (Montel, Jean).
 CODEN: PIXXD2.
 PUB. COUNTRY: FRANCE
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

FILE SEGMENT: CA
LANGUAGE: French
OTHER SOURCE: CA 127:268032
ENTRY MONTH: 199805

AB A slow-release pharmaceutical formulation contg. **mizolastine** comprises a core consisting of a slow-release **tablet** contg. **mizolastine** combined with a fatty **matrix**, and an org. acid, said **tablet** being coated. Slow-release **tablets** contained **mizolastine** 4.8, **hydrogenated castor** oil 12, lactose 60.0, microcryst. cellulose 9.6, L-tartaric acid 9.6, polyvidone 2.9, anhyd. colloidal silica 0.2, magnesium stearate 0.9, and water q.s. 100%. The **tablets** were coated with a compn. contg. methylhydroxy Pr cellulose 74.0, titanium dioxide 18.5, propylene glycol 7.5, and water q.s. 100%.

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 AN 1996-31120 DRUGU T
 TI Antihistamines for the treatment of nasal congestion.
 AU Mosges R; Bahre M; Spaeth J; Klimek L; Conrad F
 LO Copenhagen, Den.
 SO ; Allergy (51, Suppl. 31, 157, 1996)
 CODEN: ; LLRG
 AV No Reprint Address.
 LA English
 DT Journal
 AB In a series of 9 double-blind clinical trials including 1180 patients suffering from seasonal allergic rhinitis the Authors studied the influence of antihistamines on nasal obstruction using computed rhinomanometry and/or acoustic rhinometry. With these objective methods they demonstrated a significant improvement of nasal flow for mizolastine tablets, loratadine tablets, cetirizine tablets and azelastine nasal spray. For severe cases of nasal congestion a combined nasal and p.o. treatment with azelastine nasal spray and azelastine tablets proved most effective. (conference abstract).
 SH T Therapeutics
 CC 3 Antiallergics
 64 Clinical Trials
 CT HAY-FEVER *TR; ORL-DISEASE *TR; ALLERGY *TR; CASES *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; DOUBLE *FT; BLIND-TEST *FT; CLIN.TRIAL *FT; ANTIHISTAMINE-H1 *FT
 [01] MIZOLASTINE *TR; SL-850324 *RN; P.O. *FT; PAF-ANTAGONISTS *FT; ANTIANAPHYLACTICS *FT; ANTIHISTAMINES-H1 *FT; TR *FT
 RN: 108612-45-9
 [02] LORATADINE *TR; LORATADIN *RN; P.O. *FT; ANTIHISTAMINES-H1 *FT; TR *FT
 *FT
 RN: 79794-75-5
 [03] CETIRIZINE *TR; CETIRIZIN *RN; P.O. *FT; ANTIHISTAMINES-H1 *FT; TR *FT
 *FT
 RN: 83881-51-0
 [04] AZELASTINE *TR; AZELASTIN *RN; SPRAY *FT; INHALATION *FT; PHARM.PREP. *FT; ANTIHISTAMINES-H1 *FT; TR *FT
 RN: 58581-89-8
 FA AB; LA; CT
 FS Literature

FILE 'USPATFULL, ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AIDSLINE, BABS, BIOBUSINESS,
BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN,
CONFSCI, DGENE, DIOGENES, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, DRUGU,
EMBAL, EMBASE, ESBIODBASE, IFIPAT, INVESTEXT, ...' ENTERED AT 10:52:34 ON
25 SEP 2000

L2 1184 S MIZOLASTINE OR 108612-45-9/RN
L3 1355295 S MATRIX OR MATRICES
L4 10182 S HYDROGENATED (3A) (CASTOR OR LECITHIN)
L5 37074 S LAURIC OR PALMITIC STEARIC OLEIC LINOLEIC LINOLENIC
ARACHIDON
L6 7867 S TRIGLYCERIDE (5A) (ESTER OR ESTERIFY OR ESTERIFIED OR
ESTERIF
L7 666822 S MALEIC OR TARTARIC OR MALIC OR FUMARIC OR LACTIC OR CITRIC
OR
L8 366882 S TABLET
L9 2 S L2 AND L3 AND (L4 OR L5 OR L6) AND L7 AND L8
L10 574 S L3 (P) (L4 OR L5 OR L6)
L11 2 S L2 AND L10
L12 10 S L2 AND L3
L13 5 S L12 AND L8